

For Literary Notices, an article on the Bankrupt Law, &c. see First Page.  
For a Poem by Longfellow, a Funeral at Madrid, &c. &c. see Fourth Page.

WE publish to-day the last of the able series of papers in elucidation of Mr. Webster's position, and in defence of his course with regard to the Cabinet difficulties. They have attracted considerable attention, have been widely copied, and have doubtless carried with them great weight, as might be expected from the high ability of the author, and the candid spirit in which they have been written. We shall commence, as soon as we can find room, the publication of a series of articles in reply, from an equally distinguished and influential source. When this is concluded, we shall have spread before our readers the whole subject in all its aspects.

**THE NATIONAL BANK QUESTION.**—It is very commonly asserted that a National Bank is unpopular with the great mass of the People, and that its support will break down any party which undertakes it. We do not believe it. If any proposition can be demonstrated from the History of our Country, it is that which asserts that a National Bank in other days has been a great benefit to the Country. If the reports to Congress of men who have been eminent as opponents of a Bank are worthy of any credit, then it can be shown that the whole existence of the first United States Bank was fraught with blessings to the Industry and Commerce of the Country, in providing and steadily maintaining what she had never before enjoyed—cheap Exchanges and a sound, uniform Currency. Every dollar deposited with the Bank by the Government was drawn out again in full whenever wanted; there was no risk or loss on the part of the Government; no suspension by the Banks; no depreciated currency or shipplasters to curse the People. But the Bank was crushed in spite of the warning voice of nearly all our ablest Statesmen of both parties; and before three years had transpired, we had the old Currency of the Confederation over again—depreciated paper, ruinous differences of exchange, and shipplasters thick as the frogs of Egypt. Well, we tinkered away, trying this expedient, then that, for five years, and matters growing worse all the time, until at last we returned to the old medicine—a National Bank. This did not cure all existing evils in a moment; our Tariff was far below that of the nations with which we traded; our Currency was inflated as well as depreciated; and the land deluged with debt in every form. The Bank was badly managed at first, but it soon righted itself, and began to be every where recognised as a great public benefit. In 1824, we had five candidates for President; every one but Gen. Jackson openly and warmly in favor of a Bank. Mr. Van Buren, with all his Albany compatriots, ardently supported Wm. H. Crawford, a strong Bank man; for President, and petitioned for a Branch at Albany. Mr. Adams was elected; a violent crusade was commenced against him; he was known to be firmly in favor of a National Bank, but not a whisper of objection was made to him on that ground. Gen. Jackson was strongly supported for President in opposition, and every thing was raked up against Mr. Adams, all sorts of charges promised in behalf of Gen. Jackson, but never an overthrow of the Bank. A man can ginsay this. Yet why was not the question raised if a Bank is intrinsically unpopular?

Gen. Jackson was elected, and now for the first time began to hint his opposition to a recharter of the existing Bank. The subject was thereupon referred to the appropriate Committees of Congress—in the Senate to that of Finance, of which that veteran Democrat, Gen. Samuel Smith of Maryland was Chairman; in the House to that of Ways and Means, of which Mr. McDuffie of S. C. was Chairman. Both Committees and Chairman were warm partisans of Gen. Jackson, yet both reported strongly, unanimously in favor of the recharter of the Bank, and were sustained by Congress and acquiesced in by the Country. Of the fifteen hundred journals then printed in the Country, not twenty dissented from the conclusions of the respective Committees. No one attempted to controvert their array of facts and arguments in favor of the Bank. Why not, if the Bank were either pernicious or unpopular?

In 1832, a strong Jackson Congress rechartered the Bank by decisive majorities. But Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill; so the Bank was dead, unless Gen. Jackson's re-election should be averted. In this dilemma, the friends of the Bank attempted to make an issue on the question before the People. But they were divided with respect to a candidate for President, while Gen. Jackson's popularity was irresistible. He was re-elected.

In this and one or two succeeding contests it is believed that the Bank embarked in the struggle to perpetuate its own existence—printing documents in its own defence, and making unsafe, unmercantile loans to those supposed able and willing to aid it in the struggle. This course was very unwise, short-sighted and wrong; the Bank gained nothing but obloquy by it. Finally, it ceased to be a National Institution, and paid a most extravagant price for a State Charter—squandering more money to secure it. The result of this course was such as might have been expected—such as will prove a warning to all future institutions. The Bank was overwhelmed in the pecuniary revulsion of 1837, its assets turned out badly, and it is now broken down. If, in its desperate struggles for life, it committed grievous errors, grievously has it answered them. But nearly all its faults and losses bear date since it ceased to be a National Bank; the rest were consequent on the attempt to destroy it. There can hardly be a fear that another Bank will imitate those errors. But what have they to do with the question respecting the utility of a well-regulated National Bank?

Yet we know that many well-meaning but not well-informed persons fail to distinguish between a National Bank and the unwieldy State Monster at Philadelphia. This was natural, and has doubtless made many enemies—most unthinkingly—to any National Bank. And for years the friends of a Bank have disliked to make the question a prominent one before the People, because so many muddy-headed persons failed to distinguish between a National and an overgrown State institution. Yet with all this drawback and its consequences, we believe a good National Bank is this day appreciated and desired by a large majority of the People. We do not say that no better mode of secur-

ing to the whole country the blessings of a Sound and Uniform Currency may not be devised; if any such shall be, we are prepared to welcome it. It is the effect we desire, to the means we are indifferent, so that they answer the purpose. We know what a Bank did for the country; we know what every other expedient has failed to do. And we do not believe a majority of the People are in favor of trying many more experiments, or of longer waiting for the Currency to "regulate itself," as we hear it will do, but hear only. How much longer shall we wait? The Whigs have not had power to pass a National act since 1823 till this year, and now they are "headed" on the Currency. Let those who have mismanaged the affairs of the country so long stand back until we try more, and if we succeed no better than they have done, then let them act while we predict for four years farther. Is not that fair?

**MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD.**—A special meeting of the Directors of the Railroad from Albany to Schenectady was held at the latter city on the 25th inst., to take into consideration the proceedings of those citizens of Albany who are opposed to the present eastern termination of the road. A letter from Erasmus Corning, Esq. to one of the Directors, proposing a conference with the Board upon the subject of changing the place of termination, was read, with the answer, advising a postponement of negotiations. A series of resolutions was then adopted, the substance of which was as follows: Resolved, 1. That the Company will strive to oblige the citizens of Albany in every way not inconsistent with their own interests and the comfort of the traveling public; 2. That they do not recognize the right of any body of men to interfere in their concerns, and that they will resist all attempts at dictation; 3. That they regret the gratuitous hostility of a small portion of the citizens of Albany while endeavoring in every way to facilitate the interests of the traveling public; 4. That, whereas the public good requires the eastern termination of the road to be at or near the steamboat landing, and whereas the present termination is the one expressly designated by a resolution of the Common Council of Albany, complaint from any section of that city appears to the Company unreasonable and unjust; 5. That as the citizens of Albany appear to be divided in opinion, it would be unjust to treat with either party, and that whenever they shall be united in recommending another termination in every respect as good as the present, the Company will comply with their wishes; 6. That they regret to find those Directors of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad who reside in Albany using their money and influence to the prejudice of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company; 7. That in the spirit of harmony and conciliation the Executive Committee of the Board are authorized to receive any communication from the Committee of the citizens of Albany on the subject, and to report the same to the Directors at their next meeting, and 8. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Erasmus Corning, Esq. and to the Chairman of the meetings of the citizens of Albany.

**THE TRIAL OF McLEOD.**—The correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser mentions the following arrangement by which our readers will see that we shall have in this city at an early hour in the morning the proceedings of McLeod's trial up to near one o'clock of the previous day.

It has been stated by Mr. Corning, President of the Schenectady and Utica Railroad Co. that the gentlemen now in Utica, connected with the daily press, were desirous to forward the proceedings of the trial of McLeod as early and as often as possible. To enable the reporters to do so, the directors have resolved to run an express line extra, every day during the trial, to start at one o'clock, and to reach Albany in season for the boat which leaves at 6 o'clock, and this, too, at the entire expense of the Company. This act of unexpected liberality—I might justly say a magnificent one—entitles the gentlemen not only to the thanks of the press generally, but of the public also, for all will share in the benefit.

The American of yesterday says they have seen a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, who had reported to Albany, and there ascertained that the outrage was committed by *colored* troops, and not *regulars*, and without the presence, or, so far as could be ascertained, the sanction of any commissioned officer. Of course, therefore, restitution and redress will be promptly tendered by the Canadian Government.

We were yesterday shown a Ten Dollar Bill on the Bank of the State of New-York in this city, most ingeniously altered from a One. The change has been effected with extraordinary skill, and can only be detected after close inspection. In the circle at the right of the vignette the figure 10 is small, and the marks of the 1, not having been fully obliterated, may still be traced across the left side of the 0. Across the pillars on the right edge of the note, the X is not smoothly finished, but has the appearance of having been scratched. The cheat may be most readily detected by observing the final S of the words *Ten Dollars* in the body of the note, which is very awkwardly inserted, and will be most likely to strike attention before either of the other blemishes are observed.

The statement in some of yesterday's papers, which will most likely be repeated to-day, that six persons are under arrest in this city on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Miss Rogers, is utterly untrue. There is not the slightest ground for suspecting any of them of the atrocity in question; they are all detained on a charge of having been engaged in another aggravated assault.

The Boston paper of Thursday evening states that rumors of the death of Hon Isaac Hill were current in that city. They lack confirmation, however, and were most likely unfounded.

Philadelphia papers are inquiring whether the John C. Colt awaiting his trial in prison in this city for the murder of Adams, is the same person who a short time since kept a bookstore in that city, which he left very abruptly, after cheating two printers. We have been assured on good authority that he is the same person; and although we would not consider his case adequate proof, that any man who will cheat two printers will not hesitate to murder a third, still it is worthy of the notice of all whom it may concern, how short was the step from the former crime to the latter.

We call the attention of the lovers of a splendid parlor book, as well as of the trade, and all in any way concerned, to the advertisement of the London Annuals for 1842, just imported by that well-known house, the Appletons. Many of them are most magnificent in their outward dress, and of high literary merit.

## MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In what did the indignity consist, alleged to have been offered the Members of the Cabinet? The allegation is, that the President authorized certain Members of his Cabinet, Mr. Webster and Mr. Ewing, to communicate to Mr. Berrien of the Senate, and Mr. Sergeant of the House, that he would approve of a bill of a given description, and that afterward he returned the bill with objections, without communicating his intention to do so to the gentlemen so authorized, or to any other Members of his Cabinet.

Mr. Ewing says: "Important as was the part which I had taken at your request in the organization of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never consulted me on the subject of the Veto Message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor. As to me, at least, you have done nothing to wipe away the personal indignity arising out of this act."

What act? Mr. Ewing was not consulted on the subject of the Veto. This was the indignity. Mr. Berrien contends that it was, "in his opinion, a plain duty on his [the President's] part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned [his Cabinet] this change of sentiment—to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or at least to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended veto of a measure, in promoting the success of which, they, at his request, had rendered their assistance."

Mr. Bell did not resign on account of "a difference of opinion between the President and him on the subject of a Bank," nor, as he says, because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet in the affair of the Fiscal Bill. There were other, and some of them pre-existing, causes. As these causes are not stated, they cannot become the subject of public remark. The grounds of the complaint made by the retiring Members of the Cabinet is, not that the President changed his mind, but that he did not apprise these gentlemen of that change.

Now nothing is more apparent, from the whole of these Cabinet disclosures, than that the President was thoroughly purposed not to do any thing on the subject of a Bank, inconsistent with the principles which he had previously maintained, as a public man. This his Cabinet well knew, for he had freely and frankly communicated it to them. One would be led to suppose that the President considered his opinions on this subject previously avowed, as the result of the most mature reflection, to the maintenance of which he was strongly pledged, and from which he did not consider himself at liberty to depart: they were to him clothed with something like the sanctity of a religious creed. On the other hand, I think it may be fairly inferred that he was sincerely desirous, if consistently with his previously expressed opinions he could do so, of cooperating with the Whig Members of Congress in giving to the country some sort of institution which would aid the fiscal operations of the Government, and assist in regulating the currency and exchanges of the country. How to accomplish these objects seems to have been a subject of great anxiety and most perplexing embarrassment to the President. This is most manifest, particularly from the statement of Mr. Bell. In this statement the President is related to have said, in Cabinet Council, that he had a disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends, but he adverted to the peculiar relation in which he stood to the Bank question—urged that his own consistency should be looked to—entreated that his Cabinet would stand by him as friends, and help him out of his difficulties. He preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session, but if the passage of some bill was indispensable now, he thought he could approve of one, the outlines of which he dictated; yet still it was most evident that the approval of this bill rested upon the fact that it could be clearly distinguished in principle from the former Bank of the United States which he had opposed. He desired the members of his Cabinet to point out the distinction, in principle, between the old Bank and the one proposed, and thought this distinction so clearly established that he could, with perfect propriety, approve the latter. Yet it is manifest that the mind of the President was most painfully agitated on this subject, and the great source of his apprehension seemed to be, that he should subject himself to the charge of inconsistency. Witness Mr. Bell's statement of his conversation with the President when he was reading the first Veto, and the further conversation between these gentlemen on the evening of the next day.

In the Cabinet council, held on the 18th August, the President appealed to the members of the Cabinet as his friends, and requested them to stand by him on the subject of a Bank, and when the Bill then under consideration had been fully discussed, and all the material points disposed of, and when all the members of the Cabinet had expressed their decided approbation of it, the President said that, after all, he would not sanction a Bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed it would be made the ground work of a Bank, with all the powers of the late Bank of the United States. He feared that the Whigs would bring forward amendments, at some subsequent session of Congress, giving the power of local discount, which he never could approve, and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their influence in preventing any such movements while his Administration lasted. The proper assurances were given.

Here then is the result of the Cabinet meeting, in which the principles of the last bill were agreed to. As yet the results of the consultation are with the members of the Cabinet, committed to them, as friends of the President. But these results are to be communicated to the gentlemen who had called upon the President, Mr. Berrien and Mr. Sergeant. The President, says Mr. Bell, "requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited on him that morning, and to let them know the conclusion to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress. They might express their confidence, and belief, that such a bill as had just been agreed upon would receive his sanction; but it should be as a matter of inference from his Veto Message and his general views." Thus says Mr. Bell.

Mr. Ewing says in the letter communicating his resignation, "you desired us [Mr. Webster and himself] also in communicating with those gentlemen [Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant] not to commit you personally, lest this being recognized as your measure, it might be made a subject of comparison to your prejudice in the course of discussion."

Thus it is seen that the power to communicate the President's views, and commit him, was expressly limited, and it is presumed this limitation was not exceeded.

After this communication was made to Mr. Berrien and Mr. Sergeant, these gentlemen prepared a bill and Mr. Ewing says: "I am apprised of the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn up, and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself; that your attention was especially called to the 16th fundamental article; that on full examination you concurred in the provisions," &c.

Thus then it appears that the President subsequently ratified what he had agreed to in Cabinet Council; he never disavowed statements made by the members of his Cabinet on his behalf, but he changed his mind, and he certainly gave an intimation to his Cabinet, by no means of an equivocal character, that he had changed his mind, or that he was not prepared, at that time, to give his assent to a Bank Bill. After the appearance of Mr. Bell's letter, the President "asked, and earnestly urged the members of his Cabinet to postpone the bill," says Mr. Ewing. Now, can there be any doubt that, taking this earnest request of the President in connection with what occurred in his Cabinet—his hesitation, and embarrassment, and fear of acting counter to opinions previously expressed—every member of his Cabinet must have perfectly understood that he was not now prepared to act on the Bank question. Need he to have said, "Gentlemen I am much embarrassed, and do not see my way clear to proceed in this business now—but give me more time?" Was not all this sufficiently apparent? Can any one hesitate in believing that if the members of the Cabinet were indeed his friends, desirous of extricating him from difficulties, they would have been at no loss to discover his state of mind, and would not have required at the hand of the President any humiliating confessions on the subject?

His request for a postponement was denied, because the President refused to make promises as to his future course on the subject of a Bank Bill. From a strong disposition to oblige friends he had already made promises which had exceedingly embarrassed him, and now, because he would not make a further promise, a request is denied him, which, in view of all that had been done at the called session of Congress, does not seem very unreasonable. The denial, too, is put upon the ground, manifestly, of a want of confidence in the fidelity and honor of the President.

Under these circumstances the President, when the Bill is presented to him, returns it with objections, and the members of the Cabinet, with one exception, retire, because of a personal indignity offered them by the President. The personal indignity consisted in this—the President did not consult them as to the Veto message, nor did he apologize for his change of mind.

Now that the President did change his mind I very deeply regret, and to me it appears that the publication of Mr. Bell's letter is not a sufficient reason for this change, but I am at a loss to see how, under all the circumstances, this change of mind can be regarded as a personal indignity to the members of the Cabinet—especially such an indignity as would authorize them to surrender their post.

Mr. Webster did not so regard it, and I believe the country, after a little time given for reflection, will not so regard it. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Webster was reluctant to separate himself from the members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, but when the other members had determined to leave, upon consultation with each other, and with their friends, he did not feel himself called upon to take the place assigned him in the retiring procession. He was, it may be presumed, willing to enter into this compact—that if any one member should be turned out, under circumstances at all derogatory to him, all should retire with the member so removed.

I believe few persons are disposed to cast censure upon Mr. Webster for remaining in the Cabinet, but many are not pleased with his letter, under date of 13th September, addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which it is said, he reflects injuriously upon the members of the Cabinet who withdrew.

Let this matter be examined with a little care. On the 11th September, Mr. Webster addresses a letter to a correspondent in New-York. He adverts to the resignation of his colleagues, and remarks: "This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret, which it has occasioned to me; as they are not only my friends but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement. It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper Fiscal Agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency, and collateral matters growing out of those differences. I regret these differences, as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them."

After this letter was written, and on the 11th September, Mr. Ewing publishes the letter containing his resignation, in which he uses the name of Mr. Webster very freely, and makes it quite apparent that if he was bound to resign on account of a personal indignity offered to him, Mr. Webster too ought to have retired for the same reason. This letter was published on Saturday, the 11th; on Monday, the 13th, Mr. Webster addressed a note to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, assigning the reasons for his remaining, in which he states: "I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the Cabinet by the voluntary act of its own members." He says, also: "If I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department."

These passages make the head and front of his offending. The remark first quoted Mr. Webster was certainly authorized to make in justification of himself; and as to the second, what were the facts? The gentlemen who retired sent in their resignations a day or two before the adjournment of Congress; the vacancies occasioned by these resignations must be filled before Congress adjourned, for appointments could not be made in the recess. Was it quite right to compel the President to make the selections to fill these vacancies in one or two days only? Mr. Webster did not think he was authorized thus to embarrass the President in respect to the Department of State, and that, under all the circumstances, he was further authorized to say so publicly. His acts are entitled to be viewed with candor.

**PATRIOT MOVEMENT.**—The people of Niagara, U. C. appear to be looking for some terrible demonstration of "patriotism" and "secederism" from this side the line. The following astounding paragraph is from a late number of the Chronicle published at that place:

Emigrants from the "patriots," who are leagued together in the adjoining republic for the purpose of robbing and murdering the inhabitants of Canada, have recently visited this District. Their errand was, to get persons to enroll their names as ready to embark in any movement which might be undertaken against the province, and they solicited such as they thought might be depended upon to attend a "patriotic" convention about to be held at Manchester, N. Y. These emissaries stated that they had in the republic upwards of ten thousand men, well armed, and ready for operations at a moment's notice, that although they could not quite depend upon open support from the Federal Government, they could calculate upon its covert assistance; that the "patriot" cause was now headed by Col. Johnson, (late Vice President of the United States) and Mr. Scott, (nephew of the present Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, who it will be remembered, used to hobnob with his brother, Gen. Van Rensselaer, at Buffalo); and, furthermore, that this force, well organized, furnished with a vast number of pieces of ordnance, and continually increasing, a demonstration would shortly be made which would astonish the world.

The new Postmaster General, Mr. Wickliffe, it is said in the Madisonian, has accepted the office, and will be in Washington in a week.

**THE BOSTON SQUEAKS.**—James W. Locke, of inhuman notoriety, was brought before the Municipal Court at Boston, on Thursday, for sentence, having withdrawn his plea of not guilty. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and the costs of the trial. The Judge was moved to this leniency by the consideration that Locke is a poor man—has lost his situation—has a family dependent on him—and is now under a civil process for damages by the boys whom he punished so cruelly. It was also shown that he bore a good character, and that the boys under his charge at the Farm School were uniformly and difficult to manage.

The Boston Transcript says that Sewell Stone, one of the lessees of the store lately burned at Millbury, Mass., has been arrested and committed to jail in Worcester, charged with setting fire to the store, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance on the goods, amounting to \$3000.

The story which has been going the round, concerning the Revenue Cutter firing into a British steamer at Cleveland, Ohio, is pronounced by the Captain of the Cutter an entire fabrication. No such event has ever taken place.

It seems, after all, that Judge Tenney was killed in the recent duel in Arkansas. The Bar of the County have published proceedings held on the receipt of the news of his death, which must be received as good evidence in the case.

A young woman named Sarah Ann Moses hung herself in a fit of temporary insanity, at Boston on Thursday last. She used a clothes line for her fatal purpose.

A man named Ransom Squires was killed a few days since at Rochester, by falling with a scuffling which gave way on a new house he was building.

The body of a young woman named Mary Austin has been found at Shaftsbury, Vt. She is supposed to have been brutally murdered, and several arrests have been already made.

The report that the passengers of the steamer Chilli, recently lost near Valparaiso, were drowned in attempting to reach the shore, is contradicted by a late arrival at Baltimore.

Thirteen Trustees have been chosen to manage the concerns of the Railroad from Troy to Greenbush.

The schooner Nekick on Lake Ontario, founded a few days since at the Cobourg wharf, no person was lost.

**BURGLARY.**—The houses Nos. 357 and 359 Fourth st. near Lafayette place, were entered on Wednesday night, by robbers. They succeeded by cutting through the basement window shutters and unlatching the fastenings. Their object seems to have been silver, as all that could be found of that article was taken from the drawers, and nothing else disturbed; about a dozen spoons were taken, some marked "W. R. C." and others simply "Cook's." A glove was left by one of the gentlemen, and some locomotion matches burnt and placed under the back door. An attempt was made, at the same time, to enter the house of Mr. Trevellick, No. 361 Fourth st. but was apparently given up from the exposed place in which they had to operate; the basement of the former being screened by long piazzas.

**First Arts.**—The opportunity afforded the public to view, gratis, a large and superb collection of Paintings by the opening of Riell's Gallery, corner of Broadway and Duane st., is one of high appreciation and ought by every liberal mind, to be sustained. There may be found there the most beautiful productions of the various branches submitted at prices within the reach and taste of all buyers. This is what the city has long wanted, and we know any one who could have carried out, with so much spirit, the objects of such an establishment as Mr. Riell. We wish him success, and if our citizens of taste and love for the Fine Arts do not enable him to prosper we shall merit all that has and may be said of us in waiting taste. The Gallery is open day and evening and has already delighted hundreds of visitors. Mr. Riell's first auction of Oil Paintings will take place This Evening.

There is nothing more unbecoming than a growth of hair on the female face. Beauty is often marred by neglect, and to those who are troubled with the excess of hair, we have a most valuable remedy. Dr. Felix Gaud's Poudre Sensitive, which we promise will safely, speedily and effectually remove the evil. We call attention to the Doctor's advertisement appearing in our columns of this day.—(Boston Times.)

The above Powder is to be found only at Dr. G's extensive Office, 67 Walker st., one door from Broadway.—\$1 per bottle.

Who wants Exercise?—Ride to Harlem in one of Murphy's splendid Coaches. Price reduced to one Shilling only—starting every half hour from the North American Hotel, Borey.

To Daguerreotypists.—Bromine for sale.—The subscriber has just received a supply from Paris. Warranted good. G. W. PROSCH, 139 Nassau-st. N. Y.

The following letter did not reach us until Friday forenoon, although marked for the Editor's Mail.

Correspondence of the Tribune.  
Washington, Sept. 27, 1841.  
The President of the United States has, in conformity with that cardinal Republican principle which teaches that the patronage of the Federal Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, instructed the acting Post Master General to remove from office all post-masters who may be found to be guilty of prostituting their offices to party purposes. The letter was based upon knowledge received by a President of the misconduct of Postmasters at Middletown, Pa. and Brookfield, Ohio.

The Prince de Joinville and suite arrived today and lodged at Bowen's Hotel. It is said to be a dinner with the President, and that a large and brilliant party will be given him at the White House to-morrow evening, at which doubtless all Diplomatic corps will attend in their uniforms, and the beautiful ladies of the District in America.

Gov. Wickliffe was in Lexington, Ky. on the 24th, and is expected here in a fortnight. It is rumored that he may possibly go into the War Department, and that ELISHA WHITELICK, of Ohio, may possibly be promoted to the head of the War Office. I have heard one or two names of New-Yorkers mentioned as suitable for the War Office. The question is not yet decided.

Mr. Bates, Senator from Mass. has just arrived. Mr. Critchfield is still in the city, and one of the Southern members. The two rival candidates for the gubernatorial Chair of Maryland, passed through the city yesterday, zealously engaged in the doubtful contest.

The New-York Custom Investigating Commission have not yet concluded the "writing up" the account of their labors. Is it not quite time they had?

A poor man 80 years old, named Henry Stinemetz, was killed at Carlisle, Pa., on the 26th ult. by being run over by the railroad train.

**Beautiful Teeth.** are a great ornament to the human face, and are the object of the desire of every person. Norman's Orestis Patent was all this year, giving brilliant whiteness to and keeping them shining and clean, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath. Several of our most celebrated dentists have tried this medicine and recommended it in their practices. It is sold at 114 Chamber street, New York, in its family as the best preparation known. It cannot possibly injure the teeth, being free from all deleterious acids. It imparts a most delicious fragrance to the breath. Sold at 106 Nassau street.

The Pond Man's Plaster, manufactured by Dr. Newman, is unquestionably the best article ever offered for Rheumatism, Lumbago, pain or weakness in any part of the body. It operates more powerfully and more effectually than any other plaster, and costs only 1/4 cent a quarter of the price of others. Purchasers should be cautious of whom they buy as there are several cheap imitations of this valuable medicine. It is sold by some unprincipled druggists at a low price, and makes more money by the sale of the genuine than by the sale of the cheap imitations. The genuine has its signature on the back and is sold at the warehouse, 106 Nassau st., 185 Borey, 25 1/2 cents a sheet, and 75 East Broadway.

**THE BEST PAPER IN AMERICA**  
It is conceded on all hands, is the NEW WORLD. The contents for this week are of the richest kind, and will be read by the following list:

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER 2, 1841.

I. The Spanish Beggar Boys, a drama and epilogue, by E. J. Burroughs, M. D., executed expressly for the New World, by W. M. Hart, from a painting by the celebrated Spanish artist, Murillo.

II. The Broken Heart, an original tale of real life, by C. Edwards Lester, author of "The Gleanings of the Earth," and "A New Work in Poetry by the Harpers."

III. Hymn to the Rhine, a beautiful original Poem, by R. H. Benjamin, Esq.

IV. The Admiral's Daughter, a powerful and thrilling story, by the author of the "Deformed," "Wash and Fields," commenced in this number.

V. THE POSITION OF DANIEL WEBSTER—a great article for Whigs and Democrats, showing the state of Parties. Every Politician should read it.

VI. NOTES ON THE NORTH-WEST-DYCE-CALLER Election, an amusing story, by N. P. W. of Passumpsquoddy—(not Gleason's). Capital!

VII. ORIGINAL POETRY.—The Jesuit Missionary meets the Mohawk; by Lane, of Boston; Sonnets, by Rev. C. W. Everett, Autumn, by James Elliot, Esq.; To an Italian Harp, by Miss Eliza Park, Brooklyn.

VIII. ORIGINAL REVIEWS.—Of Dana's Poetical Writings, Author's Classical Dictionary, Channing's Works, all of which are treated in a masterly manner.

IX. GUY FAWKES, two additional chapters, in continuation.

X. BARBARA RUDE—two chapters, the latest received in this country.

XI. A great variety of Selected Miscellany and choice Poetry; Lockhart's Spanish Ballads, News from the Frontier, Important News, and Editorials in immense profusion.

THE NEW WORLD OF CHILLES O'MALLEY, as far as published, can be had at the office, by all our subscribers and others.—Terms, \$1 a year; 50 cents single. Office: 21 Ann-street. J. W. NICHOLSON, Publisher, of the

14th Annual Fair of the American Institute at Niblo's, Oct. 11th, 1841. The 2nd and 3rd of October are reserved days for articles offered for Premium. Arrangements are made for Addresses, a Pictorial Exhibition and a Convention, and more than 100 premiums of gold and silver medals, cups and diplomas.

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